age is of special importance, so far as reto health. The rocks of the grand mirie formation lie not far beneath the ce, as a rule, and are in their strata ore or less open or porous matter a few inches of space between them. strata there are frequent breaks, on the sarface water settles down to he it soon finds a means of getting m them, where it flows entirely of said were, by a rock barrie Once between the strata and it can no influence whatever upon the sur-

forther on some course of sick-Dr. Elzey says the present season of proper one for carefully - all impurities about one's An impurity so insignificant as arcely worthy of the slightest might cause a spell of sickness mostly and use plenty of slacked earnest advice, not forgetting attention to all stables, pens Jore animals are kept, and to

experiment tending to a change

sold water and they will

tint for several hours

will gradually take or

 rights and weak back shape in which their bed he usual plan is to give the as bush as the head before

or on. Try it and you will

Journal of Chemistry says all amelican. It is this cold ry by that makes fried food

FAVORABLE.

HE NEW YORK BANK STATE.

to to id Watching the Exportshows of Gold Bars.

> a contine surprise, not only but to the bankers them-conservative of bank ofstingly prophesied that her prophesies went as high ever, and the reserve reserve ption, declared it was to prophesy what a state of The bank president of The Gazette, in relaat that it proved con dicated that such was tement also showed that al extent had offset the

gold reported to-day that did not actually figted this week was \$7. by bankers that the al probably continue for

bly exercised over the s of gold and thus far has a stylinself as to the real ady drain. He is making there and abroad in resent he thinks there may allsed by the Baring fail gold may be going in war. Gould tells his warlet would go up if it gold shipments, and that thid recover quickly from him been on it if there was unt of cold still to go

RUSK WILL HELP.

ir Press Buys Arouse Patriotism by Their Besalizion to Buy the San Jacinto Battle Ground.

Pin. May 16.—The effort of the association, outlined at the ory of the heroes of San whase and improve the grounds, met the hearty erous and patriotic peo-The Rusk Board of matic circle have taken the and will raise a neat fund to press committee. The composed of the leading at among our young people to some time next month his noble purpose, and Trade, through its president the move, the concert will a splendid financial success worth the emulation of

B. I. T. INTRUDERS.

A Gazette Man Rounds Up Some Opinions.

THE PEOPLE MUCH AGITATED.

If the Government Carries Out Its Many Threats the Cost will be Enormous.

and Taken Advantage Of-Tenants who Have Crops will Likely be Permitted to Gather.

An Interesting Subject.

Special to the Gazette ARDMORE, L. T., May 15 .- There is a coniderable stir up here over the intruder uestion, and following are some interviews

of some of the most prominent men of this place on the subject. JUDGE CHARLES E. MITCHELL. late circuit judge of the Ninth Arkansas circuit, gives his views as follows: "What is your opinion of the effort to collect permit tax from so-called intruders in the Chickson togetiers."

in the Chickasaw territory?"

1 have advised all my clients to pay the permit tax because it is fair, and further, the aggregate sum is an item to the tribal government, while it is a small matter to each individual.

"In case of failure to pay, what steps do

you think will be taken to put them out?"
"I think the government will find it a very expensive job, and besides when the matter is understood at Washington as it really is, that in many instances the Indian citizen who rents the lands has advised his enants not to pay the tax, and that in good faith they have planted their crops, that they will be permitted to harvest them be-fore being forced out, but ultimately I be-lieve the government will require an oberveance of tribul laws in this respect, or hat the persons who refuse to obey them will be evicted from the Territory. In

short, it is best to be law-abiding and pay what the law requires. MR. O. W. PATCHELL is a young lawyer of Ardmore and has given the indian question some attention, and has resided in the Chickasaw Nation for one year past. To a question as to what he thought of the movement to eject the intruders from the Chickasaw Nation, he replied:

o replied:
"I think, sir, it is mostly bluster and
luff, because if all is done that is threatned it will amount to nothing, and will
nly add to the large expense the United States government is already at to keep order in this country."

"You say it will amount to nothing. Why

Well, if they put a man out he may ome back again, and all that can be done bout it, is to put him out again, which will asily grow monotonous. Oh yes, the law rovides for fining an intruder who is once moved and then returns, in the sum o removed and then returns, in the sum of \$1000. That was done a few years ago in the case of D. L. Payne when he was removed from Oklahoma a second time. He was taken to Fort Smith, Ark., before Judge Parker, and a judgment for \$1000 was entered up against him. He then cooly remarked: 'Well, gentlemen, you have your judgment, but now let us see you get the \$1000.' and walked out of court to et the \$1000, and walked out of court make a new dash for Oklahoma. It will be the same way here. Before they under-take putting the intruders out, they had better get some laws enacted that will make their work effective."

Do you think the number, 6000, of the

intruders is reported correctly?"

1 have no doubt but there are 6000 and more of white men here who have not paid permits; but of the 6000 reported as intruders there are probably 5500 who are here under contracts with Chickasaw citizens. An intruder is one who is in this Nation villent leaving authority. without lawful authority! and from my observation I think there are very few persons here in that position. I will tell on how many of those 6000 are situated They have entered into contracts to i prove lands for Indian citizens, most which contracts extend over long periods ranging, say, from ten to fifteen years. The terms of these contracts usually are about as follows: The white man is to put o a farm and make certain improvem the citizen, and he, the white man, is to ave the free use of the land during the ried arreed upon for his trouble, and that have said is usually ten or lifteen years. This is not called a lease, but an improve ment contract. Now many of these co for four or years, and valuable improvements have been made. And, of course, if the white man is put off as an intruder the citizen will get immediate possession of the improvements, which he would otherwise not do until their contract contract a varies.

contract expires. "Now let me show you how admi-rably the Indian permit law is framed to encourage rascality on the part of the Indian employer, if he should desire to take advantage of it. Their permit law allows the collectors to take permit money from citizens only, and it requires the citizen to take out a permit for each non-citizen in his employ within fifteen days after the employment begins. The permits, as you per-haps know, cost \$5. Of course the Indian citizen looks to his employe to reimburse him, such being a part of their contract. Well, now, you can see that if after one of these improvement con-tracts has been running a few years and the citizen fails or refuses to get

a permit for one in his employ that per-son's name goes down on the roll as an in-truder. And if he is removed his citizen employer will be the gainer. Now, I don't want to be understood as saying that all the so-called intruders are in the position just described and have rascals for land-lords. But several such cases have come

under my notice.

"But perhaps the largest number of the 6000 are mem, are on farms of squaw men, who belong to the Progressive party, many of whom have openly encouraged their em-ployes not to get permits, mainly for the purpose of irritating Governor Byrd's administration. It is plain that things have reached a state here for which the present form of the Indian government is no longer adequate. It is not much feared or respected and many of its most important laws are violated with impunity. As a rule, too, the non-citizens are more careful not to violate the Indian laws than the citizens.

"But to sum up the ejectment question, I want to say this: That for the greater part of the 6000 reported as intruders they are going at it the wrong way. If the In-dian government wants to collect the money it ought to go straight for its own citizens, and make them pay for all on their respect-ive lands. Then, if the non-citizen fails to reimburse the citizen or to perform his part of the contract, an action of ejectment will lie here in the United States court, which would speedily settle the trouble. It is pretty certain, I think, that if the Indian citizens were made to conform strictly to their permit law, there would be no trouble whatever with the non-citizens. "It is true there may be a few persons

who have settled down on the publiwho have settled down on the public do-main without any authority from anybody, and they are intruders in the full sense of the word and I have not a word to say in their de-fense. They ought to be put out, but, as I have already mentioned, they could come back again and be but little the worse for the excursion. I guess that is enough for today. Call again." to-day. Call again.

MR. W. A. LEDBETTER, a prominent attorney of this place, ex-pressed his views on the status of the sit-uation. Mr. Ledbetter represented the Chickasaw Nation in congress in the inter-ests of the bill that established United States court in the Third judicial division of the Indian Territory.
"What caused the effort now being made

ported by the more intelligent half-breed Indians and white men who had become citizens of the Chickasaw Nation by intermarriage, and had a clear majority of the votes. Byrd was supported by the full-blood, pull-back element. The contest was fierce, but Byrd got possession of the office and has held it ever since. Bitter feelings were engendered between the two factions in this contest, and before the next general election the Byrd party absolutely disfranelection the Byrd party absolutely disfran-chised the intermarried citizens. This in-tensified the hot blood, and is perhaps the first instance in the history of any country where a class of citizens numbering nearly half of the members of the community were deprived of the right to vote solely because of their superior intelligence. of their superior intelligence.

'Naturally enough, the intermarried citizens and their allies, among the more en-lightened citizens by blood, lost respect for the Chickasaw government, and since that time they have disregarded the writs of the Chickasaw courts and defied Chickasaw authorities generally. Four years ago these intermarried citizens were about the only

farmers in this country. Since then they have caused thousands of farms to be opened up under leases to white men, the leases running from three to ten years. At least nine-tenths of the farms in the Chicksaw Nation have been opened up by the intermarried citizens and their tenants, who have been opened their tenants, who have been proposed. their tenants, who have been at-tracted here by the rich, but forbidden There are, according to the last census, 38,000 whites and about twenty thousand Indians by blood in the Chickasaw Nation. Since their disfranchisement A great many of the inter-married citizeus have refused to procure for their ten-ants the annual permit tax of \$5 levied by the Chickasaw Nation on the non-citizens for the privilege of living here."
"Are all the non-citizens called intruders?"

'No; only the non-citizens whose landlords have refused to procure permits for them are called intruders. It is claimed that the Indian authorities have furnished the interior department with the names of about six thousand United States citizens who are here without permits, and it is these the secretary of the interior has com-manded the Indian agent to expel from the Chickenay Nation. Chickasaw Nation."

"Why don't they get the permits them-selves instead of relying upon their land-

"Because the Chickasaw laws forbid under heavy penalty the issuance of permits to any but citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, and make it their duty to procure permits for their non-citizen tenants. These in-termarried citizens have openly charged the permit collectors with swindling the Nation out of the permit money, refused to procure permits for their tenants and have done all in their power to encourage the non-citizers in not getting permuts. Their antipa-thy to the Chickasaw government is at the bottom of it, and in the trouble the Byrd party is now having about the permits they are simply reaping some of the tares they sowed when they disfranchised the better class of their citizens." "Do you think the order directing the Indian agent to expell the intruders will be

"I can't tell. The government, of course, has the power to enforce it, but it would be very unjust to these freemen."

Treating With the Tribes.

Special to the Gazette.

ARDMORE, I. T., May 15.—The Indian commissioners are in session this week at Anadarko to negotiate with the Kiowas, Comanches, Caddos and other Indian tribes west of the ninety-eighth degree of longi-tude for the allotment of their lands, and it s understood all the tribes favor the nego thation except the Knowas, and they may yet come to time. After closing with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the purchase of the leased district last fall, after an appointment with other Indian tribes to the north, the commission had but two weeks left at their disposal which was deemed at left at their disposal, which was deemed at together too brief a time to treat with these tribes, and hence their visit was postponed until now when they have ample time for the business on hand. It is rumored that Secretary Noble will meet the commission at Anadarko some time during this month. when the negotiations will begin, but some time will probably be spent before any definite arrangements can be arrived at, though it is thought this reservation will be opened up for settlement at the time the Sac and Fox and other reservations are ready for settlement, which will probably ready for settlement which will probably be some time this fall. This will open to white settlement thousands of acres of most valuable agricultural lands which are now

occupied by blanket Indians and cattlemer WORLD'S FAIR.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE DI-RECTORY AT WACO.

Hop. T. J. Hurley Elected President-Reg ular Business Meetings to be Held at Fort Worth-Other Officers.

Special to the Carette

Waco, Tex., May 15.—To-day the directory of the Texas World's fair exhibit association met and effected permanent organization as follows: Thomas J. Hurley of Fort Worth, president; H. B. Andrews of San Antonio, vice-president; Joe S. Rice of Hyatt, second vice-president; W. T. Watt of Waco, treasure. The office of Watt of Waco, treasurer. The office of secretary has not yet been filled. In the articles of association it is declared that the purposes for which the association is formed shall be for the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture, the maintenance of public fairs and the exhibition of farm products and the encouragement of and promotion of education to the end that the state of Texas be creditably represented at the World's Columbian exposition to be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., in 1893, and to secure the benefits arising therefrom.

Article 5 says: "The number of its directors shall be seven and the directors for the first year shall be as follows: Thomas J. Hurley, Fort Worth, Texas; W. C. Connor, Dallas, Texas; R. B. Parrott, Waco, Texas; John T. Dickinson, Austin, Texas; Joe S. Rice, Hyatt, Texas; H. B. Andrews, San Antonio, Texas; J. N. Browning, Claren-Fort Worth was selected as the place of

stated meetings for general business. At a meeting to night Messrs. Hurley, Rice and Andrews delivered addresses to an enthusiastic assembly of citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE.

A Leading Politician Says It is an Assured Fact.

City of Mexico, May 14.—Francisco E. Galindo, minister of foreign affairs of Salvador, a most liberal and intelligent gentleman and to whom is due the peace of Cen-tral America, was interviewed by a press correspondent, who notified him of the movements of the Etata. He said: "Salvador will see that neutrality be observed, as we are friends of Chili."

as we are friends of Chill."

Speaking of Salvadoran affairs, he said the peace of Central America is an established fact, and though there were one or two changes to be made in the treaty with Guatemala, they are not important, and our relations are most harmonious, and it will be the fault of Guatemala if they do not remain so. He says relations with the rest of the Central American republics now is perfect. He expected there would be no more trouble between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Speaking of the United States, he highly praised that government and mentioned that Minister Guirrola was negotiating a reciprocity treaty, which is now a necessity to Salvador. A consul general at New York will soon be appointed. Referring to the Pan-American congress, he said the proposal of arbitration by the he said the proposal of arbitration by the United States showed that nation favorably considers an international railway. Speaking of Mexico, he praised Minister Geronimo Pou, who he said, did so much good in sending out news about the Salvadoran-Contemplan war and even hinted that there

Guatemalan war and even hinted that there "What caused the effort now being made to expell the intruders from the Chickasaw Nation?"

The effort to expel the intruders has its prepared in the contest for the Chickasaw governorship four years ago between William Guy and W. L. Byrd. Guy was supTHE METHODISTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFER-ENCE YESTERDAY.

Bishop Key in Attendance-What was Said and Done-Sunday Schools. Financial Matters-Proceedings.

The Methodist conference continued Saturday. After religious services the minutes were read and corrected, and the conference resumed business where it left off the day before. The subject was the off the day before. The subject was the discussion of Sunday-schools. The first speaker was George Mulkey superintendent of the school at Mulkey Memorial. His speech was replete with wisdom and words of sound advice, and showed that he understood well the duties of superintendent. His swy school is no librate in the sunderstood will be duties of superintendent. understood well the duties of superin-tendent. His own school is an illustration

denorm. His own school is an iliustration of the above statement.

Rev. William Price then followed in a short but interesting speech against the custom of laving union Sunday schools, which prevails in many places throughout the country. It seemed to be the sentiment of the conference that it was better for the constitutions of the conference that it was better for the constitutions. for the prevailing denomination in a com-munity to take charge of the school rather

than seek to accommodate everybody by having a union school.

Rev. T. C. Rarsdale, Rev. S. C. Vaughan, Rev. O. M. Addison and others spoke on the subject of Sunday schools.

The presiding elder then called up the question of financial systems, conditions of houses of worship and marsonages.

houses of worship and parsonages. Rev. W. F. Lloyd and J. J. Massie re-ported for First church, and stated that the system of collection through envelopes was working well. Rev. I. C. Ragsdale and Rev. J. M. Barcus reported their church

finances as in good condition.

Rev. T. W. Rogers reported that they were building a new church at Cleburne. His board of stewards follow the plan of the discipline of making assessments on the members, and of monthly payments, Rev. W. D. Tims, from the Mansfield circuit, reported steps being taken to build two new churches on his work. The conference then postponed the further

consideration of the financial question until the afternoon and proceeded to the election of four lay delegates to the annual confer-ence. T. W. Hollingsworth of Marystown was elected on the first ballot.
On the second ballot J. W. Parsley and George Mulkey were elected.
The fourth ballot resulted in no election.

The fifth ballot was likewise without reoult.
On the sixth ballot Jim Langston of Cle-

burne was elected.

George Anderson and R. M. Ballantine

were chosen as alternates.

The conference then proceeded to the selection of a place for holding the next district conference. Blum, Mansfield and Rluff Dale were put in nomination and strongly represented by their friends.

When the vote was taken it resulted in favor of Rum, Mansfield indicated early one vor of Blum. Mansfield lacked only one vote of getting it.

The presiding elder announced the com-

mittee on district parsonage as follows: W. L. Nelms, W. F. Lloyd, T. C. Ragsdale, Geo. Mulkey, J. E. Crites, Jim Langston, T. W. Hollingsworth.
Rev. R. S. Dunn of the Granbury college presented the school and his work. He id that he loved the work of the pastorate

above anything else, and was in colleg work at the call of the church. The Gran bury college has had a very prosperous year, and has not only sought to do literary work but has also aimed at the salvation of the pupils, many of whom have been con-verted during the year. The conference then adjourned until 3

m. Bishop Key opened the afternoon session by conducting the religious services. He expressed himself as being delighted to be present if only for a brief time, but being worn with travel claimed the privilege of sitting in the body and enjoying the dis-cussions. Rev. W. L. Nelms accordingly took the chair. Mr. Nelms makes a good

took the chair. Air, Neims makes a good presiding officer. He holds the conference strictly to business, and is very prompt and clear in his rulings.

The subject of financial systems was resumed, and Rev. J. G. Miller made report of his charge, Morgan and Blum. He said that his board of stewards followed the disciplinary man. chains court of stewards followed the dis-ciplinary pian of assessing the members what they thought they ought to pay. Rev. C. V. Bailey, Rev. Jere Reese and Rev. D. C. Strange, pastors of Glen Resc. Acton and Kopperl charges, made reports indicating some progress in their respective

works on the subject of money matters Uncle Jere Reese kept the conference in fine humor while he made his report. Rev. William Price made a report from

Granbury, stating that the financial condi-tion of his charge was good. Rev. S. C. Vaughan reported from the Bluff Dale charge. His people have sub-scribed nearly \$1200 to build a church at Bluff Dale. The board of stewards use the disciplinary plan in raising church finances. The work is in very good condition. The presiding elder stated that the Bluff Dale

circuit was making great progress in every Bishop Key addressed the conference concerning the financial systems in use. He congratulated the brethren on the fine re-ports made, stating that they were fully as good as reports be had heard in the older sections of the church. He urged the brethren to insist on the churches follow-ing the plans laid down in the discipline.

Rev. W. L. Nelms also addressed the body on the subject.

Following this the committee on conference records submitted their report. The committee appointed to visit Bev. J. Fred Cox gave a report of their visit to him. It was very touching, and many eyes were wet with tears.
Following this Rev. J. M. Adkisson was

ntroduced and proceeded to address the Rev. E. M. Sweet of the Granbury col-ege also spoke concerning the work of his

Rev. W. P. Wilson, agent for the Polyechnic college, made a few remarks ex-plaining his work and inviting the brethren

o call at his office, where he would tell hem something that would astonish them and do them good. The minutes were read and the confer-

A RICH COUNTRY.

Congressman W. C. Oates and Party Enthusiastic in Their Praise of the Panhandle Country.

Congressman W. C. Oates of Alabama and his nephew, Mr. C. W. Oates of Fort Worth, have just returned from a trip by private conveyance through the Panhandle. private conveyance through the Panhandle. They both own large and valuable sections of land in that section and are highly pleased with the progress and outlook. They went to Amarillo on the Denver and at that point they hired a buggy and went through Hall, Swisher, Deaf Smith and several other counties. Speaking of his trip Mr. C. W. Oates said that he went through the country a year ago and sometimes he would go thirty miles without seeing a house, but on this trip the party was never out of sight of this trip the party was never out of sight of a house. The country is rapidly settling up with thrifty, enterprising farmers who intend to develop the country. The party reported wheat four feet high and they saw some broom corn, which they measured and found to be twenty-one feet high. They found or that weigh these high. They found onlons that weigh three pounds, and told of a pumpkin that weighed 114 pounds. During their investigation they found a farmer who last year raised 300 bushels of sweet potatoes, and they say that from three to five tons of sorghum can that from three to five tons of sorghum can be raised on an acre of ground. In fact, they are enthusiastic over the country, and say that it is the finest land they ever saw. Fruits of all kinds thrive, and the land will produce almost any kind of agricultural product. The soil, after passing Childress, is a black loam. Many of the counties are well watered with surface water, and both of the gentlemen were of the opinion that the country would not suffer for rain.

"What caught my eye," said Mr. Oates, "was the fact that the Panhandle alone is larger than the entire state of Alabama." larger than the entire state of Alabama."

The second of the second

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of Texas

By the Governor of the State of Texas.

Whereas the Twenty-second Legislature at its late regular biennial session which adjourned on the 13th day of April. A. D. 1891, passed the following five Joint Resolutions in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of this State, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this State, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this State, to wit:

[S. J. R. No. 19.] Joint Resolution amending Section 4. Article 6. of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 4. In all elections by the people the vote shall be by ballot, and the Legislature shall provide for the numbering of tickers and make such other regulations as may be necessary to detect and punish fraud and preserve the purity of the ballot box; and the Legislature may provide by law for the registration of all voters in all cities containing a population of ten thousand inhabitants or more.

Sec. 2. That the Governor of this State shall issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held on the second Tuesday in Angust, A. D. 1891, on this amendment, in accordance with article 17, section 1. of the Constitution; and those voting for the adoption, relating to voting." and those voting against the adoption of said amendment shall have written or

voting." and those voting against the adoption of said amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "Against the amendment to section 4, article 6, of the Consti-

printed on their ballots the words "Against the amendment to section 4, article 6, of the Constitution, relating to voting."

Joint Resolution No. 12, to amend Section 5, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas; That section 5, article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows:

The principal of all bonds and other funds and the principal arising from the sale of the lands hereinbefore set apart to said school fund shall be the permanent school fund, and all the interest derivable therefrom and the taxes herein authorized and levied shall be the available school fund, to which the Legislature may add not exceeding one per cent annually of the total value of the permanent school fund: such value to be ascertained by the Board of Education until otherwise provided by law; and the available school fund shall be applied annually to the support of the public free schools. And no law shall ever be enacted appropriating any part of the permanent or available school fund to any other purpose whatever; nor shall the same or any part thereof ever be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school; and the available school fund to any other purpose whatever; nor shall the same or any part thereof ever be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school; and the available school fund herein provided shall be distributed to the several countles according to their scholastic population and applied in such manner as may be

ment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified elector for members of the Legislature of the State. Texas, on the second Tucaday in August 12., at which election all voters beyong said proposed amendment shall writer flow printed on their ballots the words "For the amendment to section 5, article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas," and all waters opposed to said amendment shall write or have printed on their hallots the words "Against the amendment to section 5, article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas."

[H. J. R. No. 1.] Joint Resolution to amend Section II. Article 16, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

State.

Sec. 3. Those voting for the adoption of ston I shall have written or printed on their lots the words, "For the amendment to sea! a trible it, of the State Constitution, to on their ballots, "Against the amended section 11, article 16, of the State Consti-

section 11, article 16, of the State Constitut in to reduce rate of interest."

[H. J. R. No. 12.] Joint resolution to amen. Section 20, Article 16, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That section 20, article 16, of the Constitution of the State, Texas be amended so that it shall hereafter and as follows:

20. The Legislature shall a session enact a law whereby the quality of ers of any county, justice's precinct, town (or such subdivision of a county as midesignated by the commissioners court of county), may by a majority vote determine time to time whether the sale of intoxical liquors shall be prohibited within the prescription.

pits.

Sec. 2. The foregoing amendment shall be britted to the qualified voters of the State the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1891, ose favoring its adoption shall have written printed on their hallots the words. "For all control:" those opposed to its adoption all have written or printed on their hallots.

shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against local control." (Senate J. R. No. 16.] Joint resolution to amend Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 25, and 28, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: That sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 25, and 28 of article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be so amended as to hereafter read as follows: ARTICLE 5.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, in Courts of Civil Appeals, in a Court of Criminal Appeals, in District Courts, in County Courts, in Commissioners' Courts, in County Courts, in Commissioners' Courts, in County of Justices of the peace, and in such other courts as may be provided by law. The Criminal District Court of Calveston and Harris counties shall continue with the district, jurisdiction, and organization now existing by law until otherwise provided by law. The Legislature may establish such other courts as it may deem necessary, and prescribe the jurisdiction and organization thereof, and may conform the jurisdiction of the district and other inferior courts thereto.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two judges shall be necessary to the decision of a case. No person shall be eligible to the office of chief justice or associate justice of the Supreme Court unless he be, at the time of his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State, and unless he ARTICLE 5.-JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT control over executors, administrators clate justice of the Supreme Court unless he be, at the time of his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State, and unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been a practicing lawyer or a judge of a court or such lawyer and judge together at least seven years. Said chief justice and associate justices shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at a general election, shall hold their offices six years or until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars until otherwise provided by law. In case of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the next general election for State officers, and at such general election the vacancy for the unexpired term shall be filled by election by the qualified voters of the State. The judges of the Supreme Court who may be in office at the time this smendment takes effect shall continue in office until the expiration of their term of office under the present Constitution and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only except as herein specified, which shall be coextensive with the limits of the State. Its appellate jurisdictions and regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. Until otherwise provided by law the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend to questions of law arising in the cases in the Courts of Civil Appeals may disagree, or where a statute of the State is held void. The Supreme Court of Civil Appeals may hold differently on the same question of law or where a statute of the State is held void. The Supreme Court shall extend to questions of law arising in the cases in the Courts of Civil Appeals may disagree, or where a statute of the State is held void. The Supreme Court shall also have specified, except as against the Governor of the State. The Supreme Court shall also have power, upon affidaviti or at the time of his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State, and unless he

diction. The Supreme Court shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October of each year until the last Saturday of June in the next year, inclusive at the capital of the State. The Supreme Court shall appoint a clerk, who shall give bond in such manner as is now or may hereafter be required by law, and he may hold his office for four years, and shall be subject to removal by said court for good cause entered of record on the minutes of said court, who shall receive such compensation as the Legislature may provide.

Sec. 4. The Court of Criminal Appeals shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two judges shall have the same qualifications and receive the same salaries as the judges of the Supreme Court. They shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at a general election, and shall hold their offices for a term of six years. In case of a vacancy

in the office of a judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term. The judges of the Court of Appeals who may be in office at the time when this amendment takes effect shall continue in office until the expira-tion of their term of office under the present Constitution and laws as judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

ion of their term of office under the present Constitution and laws as judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals.

See, 5. The Court of Criminal Appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction coextensive with the limits of the State in all criminal cases of whatever grade, with such exceptions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The Court of Criminal Appeals and the judges thereof shall have the power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law is suc such writs as may be prescribed by law is us on the write of the court of Criminal Appeals shall have power, upon affidavit or otherwise, to ascertain such matters of fact as may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction. The Court of Criminal Appeals shall sit for the transaction of business from the first Monday in October to the last Saturday of June in each year, at the State Capital and two other places (or the capital city) if the Legislature shall hereafter so provide. The Court of Criminal hereafter so provide. year, at the State Capital and two other places or the capital city) if the Legislature shall hereafter so provide. The Court of Criminal Appeals shall appoint a clerk for each place at which it may sit, and each clerk for each place at which it may sit, and each clerk shall give bond in such manner as is now or may hereafter be required by law, and who shall hold his office for four years unless sooner removed by the court for good cause, entered of record on the minutes of said court.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable after the adoption of this amendment, divide the State into not less than two or more than three supreme judicial districts, and thereafter into such additional districts as the increase of population and business may

the increase of population and business in require, and shall establish a Court of Ci Appeals in each of said districts, which sh

the st twice in each year in such man-nay be prescribed by law. The legisla is have power by general or special laws ize the holding of special terms of the the holding of special terms of the holding of more than two terms in or the dispatch of business. The shall also provide for the holding of t when the judge thereof is absent, any cause disabled or disqualified up. The district judges who may then this amendment takes effect helr offices until their respective expire under their present election cut.

of fellony; in all suits in behalf of the State to recover penalties, forfeitures, and escheats; of all tases of divorce; of all misdemeanors involving micial misconduct; of all suits, to recover damages for standerer defamation of character; of all suits for trial of title to land and for the enforcement of liens thereon; of all suits for the trial of title to land and for the enforcement of liens thereon; of all suits for the trial of the right of property levied upon by virtue of any writ of execution, sequestration, or attachment when the property levied on shall be equal to or exceed in value five hundred dollars; of all suits, compiaints, or pleas whatever, without regard to any distinction between law and equity, when the matter in controversy shall be valued at or amount to five hundred dollars exclusive of interest; of contested elections; and said court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas tested elections; and said court and the judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, and certiorari and all writs necessary to enforce their juris diction. The District Court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general control in probate must ters over the County Court established in each county, for appointing guardians, granting let ters testamentary and of administration, probating wills for settling the accounts of even. bating wills, for settling the accounts of ex tors, administrators, and guardians and for the transaction of all business appertaining to estates; and original jurisdiction and general control over executors, administrators, guar-dians, and minors, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The District Court shall have appellate jurisdiction and general supervisory control over the County Commis-sioners Court, with such exceptious and under supervisory control over the County Commissioners Court, with such exceptions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall have general original jurisdiction over all causes of action whatever for which a remedy or jurisdiction is not provided by law or this Constitution, and such other jurisdiction original and appellate, as may be provided by law. Sec. 11. No judge shall sit in any case wherein he may be interested, or when either of the parties may be connected with him either by affilmity or consanguinity within such a degree as may be prescribed by law, or when he shall have been counsel in the case. When he shall have been counsel in the case. When he supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Court of Civil Appeals, or any member of either, shall be thus disqualified to hear and determine any case or cases in said court, the same shall be certified to the Governor of the State, who shall immediately commission the requisite number of persons learned in the law for the trial and determination of such cause or causes. When a judge of the District Court is disqualified by any of the causes above stated, the parties may by consent appoint a proper person to try said case; or, upon their failing to do so, a competent person may be appointed to try the same in the county where it is pending, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. And the district judges may exchange districts or hold court for each other when they may deem it expedient, and shall do so when required by law. This disqualification of judges of inferior tribunals shall be remedied and vacancies in their offices filled as may be prescribed by law. cancles in their offices filled as may be pr

of interfor tribunals shall be remedied and vacancies in their offices filled as may be prescribed by law.

See 12 All judges of courts of this State,
by virtue of their office, be conservators of the
peace throughout the state. The style of all
writs and processes sall be "The State of
Texas." All prosecutions shall be carried on
in the name and by authority of the State of
Texas, and shall conclude "Against the peace,
and dignity of the State."

See 16. The County Court shall have original jurisdiction of all misdemeanors of which
exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to
the Justice's Court as the same is now or may
hereafter be prescribed by law, and when the
fine to be imposed shall exceed \$500, and they
shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil
cases when the matter in controversy shall exceed in value \$200 and not exceed \$500, exclusive
of interest; and concurrent jurisdiction with
the District Court when the matter in controversy shall exceed \$500 and not exceed \$1000, exclusive of interest, but shall not have jurisdiction of suits for the recovery of land. They
shall have appellate jurisdiction in cases civil
and criminal of which Justices' Courts have
original jurisdiction, but of such civil cases
only when the judgment of the court appealed
from shall exceed \$500, exclusive of costs, under
such regulations as may be prescribed by law.
In all appeals from Justice's Court there shall from shall exceed \$50, exclusive of costs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. In all appeals from Justice's Court there shall be a trial de novo in the County Court, and appeals may be prosecuted from the final judgment rendered in such cases by the County Court, as well as all cases evil and criminal or which the County Court has exclusive or concurrent or original jurisdiction of civil appeals, and in such criminal cases to the Court of Criminal Appeals, with such exceptions and in such criminal cases.

the general jurisdiction of a Probate Court they shall probate wills, appoint guardians o minors, idiots, lunatics, persons non compo-mentis, and common drunkards; grant letters testamentary and of administration: settle accounts of executors; transact all business at pertaining to deceased persons, minors, idiot lunatics, persons non compos ments, an common droukards, including the settlement partition and distribution of estates of decease persons, and to apprentice minors, as provide by law; and the County Court or judge theres shall have power to issue writs of injunction mandants, and all writs necessary to the "forcement of the jurisdiction of said court, and issue writs of habeas corpus in cases when the offense charges is within the jurisdiction of the County Court of the County Court of the County Court of the County Court of any other court or tribuin inferior to said court. estamentary and of administrati Appeals. When the judge of the County Court is disqualified in any case penaling in the County Court the parties interested may by consent appoint a proper person to try said case, or upon their failing to do so, a competent person may be appointed to try the same in the county where it is pending, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 28. The Supreme Court shall have power to make and establish rules of procedure, not inconsistant with the laws of the State, for the government of said court and the other works of this State, to expediate the dispatch of business therein.

of oursuess therein, or pendice the disparenof oursuess therein.
See, 28. Vacancies in the office of judges
of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal
Appeals, the Court of Civil Appeals, and District Courts, shall be uled by the Governor until
the next succeeding general election, and
vacancies in the office of county judge and justices of the peace shall be filled by the Commissioners Court until the next general election for
such offices.

such offices.
Sec. 29. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the State on the second Tureday in August A. D. 1891, at which elecion all voters favoring said propose imendment shall write or have printed their ballots the words "For the minimum to article 5 of the Constitution, relating to the judiciary," and a mose opposed shall write or have printed or here to Article 5 of the Constitution, relating to the constitution, relating to the constitution, relating to the constitution, relating to the indicate.

On Tuesday the 11th day of August, A. D. 1891,

in the several counties of this State, for the adoption or rejection of said several proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Thomas olling places of the election precincts of everal counties of this state, and will be directed by the officers holding the same in con-ormity with the laws of this State and in ac-ordance with the provisions of this procla-

nation.
In testimony whereof, I hereto sign my name and cause the seal of state to be [t. 8] affixed, at the city of Austin, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1891 J. S. HOGG.

By the Governor: GEORGE W. SMITH, Secretary of State.

A BONANZA.

OIL AT BROWNWOOD-RICHES OF THE EAST

Pouring Out Upon an Enterprising People Bright Outlook for Crops-The Season Favorable.

Meeting J. T. Mayo, the mayor of the enterprising and bustling city of Brownwood, yesterday, a GAZETTE reporter interviewed him on Brownwood matters. He is enthusiastic over the outlook for his town and is always glad of an opportunity to

should be always grad of an opportunity to speak of its progress. He said:

"Crops in our county were never better than now. Our wheat and oats are made and the yield will be large. Corn is growing rapidly and will make a heavy crop with very little more rain. The acreage of the country area. our cotton crop is largely in excess of last year and the yield will be at least double our last year's crop. We need but little time to prove that we are at the front as a cotton country. The seasons have been very favorable and all farm products, orchards and gardens are as forward as we

could wish." "What about that oil excitement at Brown

wood!" was asked.
"There is no excitement about it. We have simply struck oil at depth of 1570 feet and Brownwood's claim to being the oil center of Texas is certainly beyond ques-tion. Messrs. Goelet and Gearing, who have had large experience in the oil regions of Pennsylvania and who are managers of Sunset oil company, composed of New Orleans capitalists, are the lucky finders and they claim that there is no better oil field in America than they have just dis-

The Denver, Col., oil company, with a capital of \$1,000,000 has had experts at Brownwood, and acting on their this company is now taking leases to and has its machinery on the road to Brown

wood to begin operations at once.

The testimony of oil experts coupled with
the fact that these companies are backing

their own judgment with their money should satisfy anyone of the success of our oil interests."

During conversation with Mr. Mayo, the inveterate and successful boomer, Mr. John Howard came up and informed the reporter that he was going to Brownwood in the evening to look at the oil fever. Mr. M. L. Lockwood, a prominent capitalist of Pittsburg, Pa., who has spent many years in the oil business, and who is one of the best oil experts in America, will accompany Mr. Howard to Brownwood and make a thorough investigation of the field. If he finds that the oil outlook is premising he will death the oll outlook is promising, he will doubt-less organize a Pennsylvania company for the purpose of putting in machinery and digging a well. Mr. Lockwood will return

to Fort Worth is For catarrh tages and forms, colds. oughs, sore t Pe-ru-na is

SOCIALISTS.

Attempt to Mob Henry M. Stanley After Circulating a Printed Attack ou Him-A Great Commotion.

Loxpox, May 16.-While Henry M. Stan ley was delivering a lecture at Sheffield last night the hall was invaded by a gang of Socialists who began to sell am audience a pamphlet attacking the ex-plorer. The pamphlets was very freely bought under the belief that it contained a report of one of Stanley's lectures. When the fraud was discovered there was a great commotion and the venders were violently expelled. The gang lingered around the building and as Stanley concluded his lect-ure they attempted to nob him. His friends gathered around him and with the assistance of the police kept eff his assail-ants. He was then hurrled into a cab and

Chin rep Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

on and village throughout the